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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1906

GOOD ROADS A NECESSITY.

Hon. John F. Ryan, formerly speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates has written a letter to the Fredericksburg Free Lance, in which he emphatically disapproves of the State taking any part in the "good roads" movement. He says it will end in bankruptcy, and recalls the little matter of thirty million dollars which the Old Dominion has been carrying for many years as a memento of the piping times when legislators thought that the State ought to build railroads and canals galore. While believing that good roads are all right, Mr. Ryan seems to think that those communities which do not take enough interest in the matter to keep out of the mud should waste.

In principle that sort of theory may be all right, but if there had been a consistent application of it to the affairs of Virginia and all the other States of the Union, Uncle Sam would be so far behind the procession of nations that he would be distanced. There would be no river and harbor improvements. In fact, there would be nothing better than could be provided by the meagre resources of each community—a condition which would result in those places where the need is greatest receiving the least.

The General Assembly should not involve itself in any scheme which will allow a set of grafters to get money which should be expended on the roads of the State, but if any plan comes up for consideration which gives promise of permanent and uniform improvement of the unspeakable highways of the State, instant and favorable action should be taken.

"HOW THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CAN BE DEFEATED."

Under this heading the esteemed Baltimore Sun something arraigns the action of the Democratic legislature of Maryland. According to the Sun, if the legislators were aiming to secure the defeat of the Democratic party, they were no mean workmen, and unless the conduct complained of is promptly repudiated by the organization the party soon will be repudiated by the people. All of which brings up the oft discussed question of party loyalty and to what extent it should govern the actions of men.

Having voluntarily assumed allegiance to an organization because its principles appeal to one's ideas of what is right and proper the party yoke should not be thrown off for trivial reasons. Of course, there are certain practices which no honest man may countenance—such as lobbying for the passage of "special privilege" laws, and those specious ways of making money which have originated the term "graft." For the elimination of these features together with the banishment of the corrupt politician and party boss every decent man should contend within the ranks of his party. If he finds that the current is too strong he should forthwith ally himself with a more honorable organization. If that be not available he must, of course,

decide between voting an independent protest and accepting the lesser of two evils.

Especially should there be a universal demand for honest and capable employees in the public service. A man should be given office because he is able to intelligently perform the duties required of him, and not because he tried to move heaven and earth to secure the election of Senator Jones or Delegate Brown, who, probably, ought not to have been elected.

If such principles and methods should become prevalent the lawmaking bodies would be relieved of much just criticism and government by the grafters for the grafters would be banished from the land.

DANKER SCHIFF A PESSIMIST.

Danker Schiff gave the financiers of New York quite a shock when he predicted a cataclysm in money matters, compared with which all preceding panics would seem mere child's play. He hastened to relieve his fears by stating that this terrible event was not imminent, but was advancing by sure and steady marches, unless it could be successfully averted.

He says: "We have a long session of Congress before us, and if the President of the United States will only put part of the energy which he has so admirably put into the attempt to regulate railroad rates, into an attempt to cure the condition of our circulating medium, the material interests of this country—and after all it is the material interests that underlie everything—the material interests of this country can be safeguarded for a long time to come."

"Forewarned is to be forearmed," but why thrust upon the President the duty of investigating the conditions of finance, a problem which seems to puzzle men who are as familiar with the workings of that intricate piece of machinery as the engineer is with his engine? One would naturally conclude that the President already has his hands full. With the railroad rate fight, the Panama canal, the various scandals to be looked after, and doubtless a book or two which he has planned, he certainly seems to have enough on hand to keep even a "strenuous" man busy.

Perhaps Mr. Schiff is waiting for an invitation to come forward and tell us how the salvation act is to be pulled off.

As to the Power of Example.

The Daily Press recently had something to say of the law and the prophets, but has told us nothing of example. Without example the law and the prophets would be of a subordinate nature. We are told that example is one of the most potent of instructors, though it teaches without a tongue, working by action which is always more forcible than words. Precept may point us the way, but it is silent, continuous example, conveyed to us by habits and living with us; in fact, carrying us along, which most influences our lives. Good advice has its weight, but without the accompaniment of a good example it is of comparatively small influence, and it will be found that the common saying, "Do as I say, not as I do," is usually reversed in the actual experience of life, as all people are more or less apt to learn through the eye rather than through the ear, and whatever is seen in fact makes a far deeper impression than what is read or heard. Hence the vast importance of domestic training, for whatever may be the efficiency of our schools the examples set in our homes are almost invariably of greater influence in forming the characters of our future men and women.

The nation comes from the nursery. Public opinion itself is for the most part the outgrowth of the home, and the best philanthropy comes from the fireside. "To love the little platoon we belong to in society," says Burke, "is the germ of all public affection." From this little central spot the human sympathies may extend in an ever widening circle until the world is embraced, for true philanthropy, like charity begins at home, but it assuredly does not end there.

Example in conduct, therefore, in apparently trivial matters is of no small moment, inasmuch as it is constantly becoming interwoven with the lives of others and contributing to form their characters for better or worse. The characters of parents are thus constantly repeated in their children, and their acts of affection, discipline, industry and self-control which they daily exemplify, live and act, when all else which they may have learned through the ear has long been forgotten. Even the unconscious look of a parent may give a stamp to the character which is never effaced, and who can tell how much evil has been stayed by the thought of some good parent whose memory a child

may not sully by the commission of an unworthy deed or the indulgence of an impure thought. The veriest trifles thus become of importance in influencing the characters of men. Fowler Buxton, when occupying an influential position in life, wrote to his mother: "I constantly feel, especially in action and exertion for others, the effects of principles early implanted by you in my mind."

Lord Langdale, looking back upon the admirable example in life set by his mother, declared if the whole world were put in one scale and his mother in the other, the world would lick the beam. Mrs. Plowright in her old age would recall the influence exercised by her mother upon the society in which she moved. When she entered the room it had the effect of immediately purifying the moral atmosphere and raising the tone of the conversation, all seeming to breathe more freely and stand more erectly in her presence. When we see the example of the High Pope of Philadelphia, whose laws are like the Medes and Persians, never changing, it has a strong resemblance to what Paddy said of his drum, when he kicked the head of it—"a big fuss, but nothing in it," and the atmosphere is immediately changed to a nectar complexion. A. B. C.

Bloodfield, Jan. 5, 1906.

CHOCOLATE.

It Was a Luxury in This Country in the Eighteenth Century.

The first newspaper notice that announced the sale of cocoa and chocolate in America read:

"Amos Track, at his house a little below the Bell Tavern in Danvers, makes and sells chocolate which he will warrant to be good and takes cocoa to grind. Those who may please to favor him with their custom may depend upon being well served, and at a very cheap rate."

This notice appeared in the Essex Gazette of Massachusetts on the 13th of June, 1771, five years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Despite Mr. Trask's assurance that his rate was cheap, chocolate was very expensive and beyond the purse of any but the wealthy folk. Wouldn't they be surprised to see how generally chocolate is sold these days in packages as cheap as a penny?

When the Spanish soldier Cortes conquered Mexico in 1519 he found the people very fond of a drink called "chocolate." This was served to the ruler Montezuma in a cup of solid gold. When the Spaniards went home they introduced this drink into their country, but it remained very expensive. The secret of its preparation was never allowed to get out of Spain. Now it is the cheapest article of food and drink we have.

VARIETY IN CHEWING.

Gum and Tobacco Are Not the Only Materials Utilized.

One article, which forms the basis of most American chewing gums, is by no means the only chewing material, though chewing gum has spread over a large portion of the world.

Among the old fashioned gum of the spruce tree is still in greater favor, and druggists near the great spruce belt drive a thriving trade in the brown lump.

Although the chiclet comes from the tropics, it is seldom used as a chewing gum there, unadorned rubber being the fashion. In Peru "caca" or cocoa leaves, form the staple chew, the plant being a powerful stimulant since from its leaves cocaine is extracted. In the East the betel nut is chewed in preference, the nut being prepared with lime. To it might be accorded the place of first prominence, since because of the degeneration of population practically one-fourth of the human race give it their preference.

One of the oldest chews is the leader bullet which the English soldier used to chew before the introduction of the jacketed bullets now in use. They declared that it lessened their thirst and to some extent quenched their hunger on long marches.

And then there is tobacco.

ODD THINGS ABOUT WORDS.

When the Word "Lunch" Was First Used It Meant a "Lump."

A "lunch," etymologically, is just a lump. In the fifteenth century a "lunch of bread" meant merely a slice of bread or loaf of it. So Burns speaks of bread and cheese "daint about in lunces," and Scott records that "Little Beagle was ramming a huge luncheon of pie crust into his mouth." While in modern times "lunch" is an abbreviation from "luncheon," the latter was originally an elongation of "lunch." A philologist shows how the old "noon sheen," noon drink, came to mean noon eating, and to appear as "mushroom," and the development thereafter of "luncheon" from "lunch" was very natural.

Curious changes of words sometimes take place between two languages. The English has borrowed the French "piqueur" and has given to France "spob" in trade. Frenchmen have a way of taking a polysyllabic word and using half of it. Thus of "steeples" they have appropriated the "steep," and now the French sportsman speaks of "mounting a steep" when he means to ride a race over the customary obstacles. A smoking jacket is with him a "smoking" and a sleeping car is a "sleeping."

Daily Press Want Ads bring the desired results.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Market Develops Strength Following Lower Money Rates.

SCHIFF'S REMARKS DISCOUNTED

Union Pacific Continues to Be a Leader and Its Close Is Higher—Money

Coming to New York From the Interior.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The strength of the stock market today showed less restraint than at any time this week. The relaxation in the money market was more pronounced than since the turn of the year.

There was a much calmer view of the remarks made yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, foretelling the greatest panic in history unless changes were effected in the prevailing currency system. There seemed to be a considerable demand to cover shorts on the part of bear operators who sold the market hastily on yesterday's break.

The active and vigorous support of Union Pacific was of special significance as a reflection of the market attitude of the banking interests from which yesterday's warning came. The copper stocks rebounded violently from the fierce raid made upon them yesterday and so relieved the market from one of its principal factors of depression. The forecasts of the cash changes of the week showed a large movement of currency to New York from the interior. Money was offered for loans on call much more freely and from the early high rate of 9 per cent, the rate was forced down after the active demand of the day had been satisfied to below 6 per cent. The easing of the money rate was followed by an advance in foreign exchange.

Pending meetings for the consideration of dividend action were the grounds for some of the special movements in prices, notably in Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper and American Locomotive. The sharp rise in the Kansas City Southern stocks was in connection with rumors of absorption for control in the interests in St. Paul.

Light selling to take profits during the last hour was absorbed easily

and the final spurt in Union Pacific carried the market to a strong and active closing. Bonds were irregular. Total sales par value \$3,655,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on call.

Total sales 1,349,100 shares.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 5.—Flour quiet unchanged.

Wheat dull; spot contract \$5 14 @ 15; spot red \$6 34 @ 87; southern by sample 72 @ 77.

Corn firm; spot 49 1-8.

Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 36 1-2 @ 37.

Rye steady; No. 2 western 76 @ 77.

Butter firm unchanged.

Eggs steady unchanged.

Sugar steady unchanged.

Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Liquidation by a number of prominent bulls caused a sharp break today in the local wheat market. At the close wheat for May delivery was off 1-2. Corn was up 1-8.

Oats were unchanged and provisions were unchanged to 5 cents higher.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Almost every one has need of more sense than he has.

Ever notice that when your index meat gets in its work it is too late?

A great many men imagine they would be governor if the office really sought the man.

It is awfully hard to believe that the man who catches you stealing just found you at it accidentally.

When a widower is having a love affair, he must wonder what idiot wrote, "The whole world loves a lover."

When people are too easy with you, be careful. They may be letting out enough rope for you to hang yourself with.

Occasionally a man marries to prove that he can do as he pleases and then when that is done that he no longer can.—Atchison Globe.

If the Panama Canal Commission is having so much trouble now, what will it do when the labor strikes set in.—Kansas City Journal.

H. E. BOYKIN

Room 2, Braxton Building,
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Bonds, Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions bought and sold outright or carried on margin. Private wires to New York and Chicago. Correspondents M. J. Sage & Co., New York.

OFFICIAL RANGE OF STOCKS.

BY H. E. BOYKIN,

Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain, Etc., Room 2, Braxton Building.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
American Smelters	104	105 7-8	104	105 3-8
T. E. I.	56 1-4	57 3-8	56	56 3-4
People's Gas	100 3-4	101 1-4	100 3-8	101 1-4
Pressed Steel Car	53 3-4	54	53 3-4	54
P. C. I.	130 1-2	132	129 1-2	132 3-4
Amalgamated Copper	105 1-4	109	105 1-4	109
O. & W.	51 1-2	51 7-8	51 3-8	51 5-8
U. S. Steel	42 1-4	43 3-8	42	43
U. S. Steel pfd	105 1-8	106 1-2	105	106 1-2
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	52 1-2	54 1-8	52	53 3-8
Western Union	98 1-2	99	98 1-2	99 3-8
American Locomotive	76 1-4	77 3-4	75 1-4	77 5-8
Atchison	91 7-8	92 1-4	91 1-4	92 1-4
Canadian Pacific	173	174 1-2	172 5-8	174 1-4
Illinois Central	152	152 3-4	151 3-4	152 1-4
Louisville & Nashville	179 3-4	181 1-2	178 3-4	181 1-2
St. Paul	28	29	28 1-2	29
Menasha Central	36 1-2	37 1-4	36 1-4	36 3-4
M. K. T.	70	70	69 1-2	70
Missouri Pacific	89 1-2	100 1-2	89 1-2	100 1-4
Great Western	20 7-8	21	20 3-4	21
Rock Island	23 1-2	24 1-4	23 1-2	24 1-4
Rock Island pfd	62	62 7-8	62	62 7-8
Southern Pacific	66	66 3-8	65 3-4	66 1-4
Southern Railway	36 1-4	36 3-4	35 1-4	36 3-4
Texas Pacific	33	33 3-4	32 7-8	33 1-2
Union Pacific	118 1-2	123 1-8	118 1-2	123 1-8
J. K. T.	55 1-4	56 1-4	55 1-4	57 3-4
Metropolitan	125	123 1-2	125	123 1-2
Pacific Mail	46	47	46	47
American Sugar	151 1-8	152 7-8	151	153 7-8
B. & O.	112 5-8	113 1-2	112 1-4	113 1-2
C. & O.	55	55 3-4	54 7-8	55 3-4
Erie	47 5-8	48 5-8	47 7-8	48 3-8
Ohio 1st pfd	50 1-2	51 1-4	50 1-2	51 1-8
New York Central	150	152	150	152
Norfolk & Western	85	85 7-8	85	85 7-8
Pennsylvania	112 1-2	113 7-8	112 1-2	113 7-8
Reading	112	113 3-4	111 3-4	113 5-8
Wabash	20 1-4	20 3-4	20 1-4	20 5-8
Wabash pfd	40 1-2	41	40 1-2	41
Wash-Sheffield Steel	86 3-4	88	86 3-4	88
Lead	51	53	50 1-2	52 1-2
Total sales, 1,359,000. Call money 9 per cent. to 3 per cent.				
New York Cotton.				
January	11.39	11.44	11.36	11.36
March	11.65	11.73	11.59	11.62
May	11.80	11.86	11.70	11.75

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OWING to the fact that some of our consumers neglect to pay their bills promptly, we are compelled to hereby give notice that hereafter, beginning January, 1906, all bills not paid by the 10th of each month, Gas will most positively be shut off.

Respectfully,

Newport News Gas Company.

By Virginus B. Barclay,
Superintendent.



A Happy New Year

It is our wish for one and all, and we are doing our best to make it so by having the best stock of wines and liquors the holiday season can offer. Our wines are of the finest vintages known. Our whiskies are the purest made, and our liquors and cordials are excellent by name.

We also supply the trade with bottled beer, delivered to any part of the city. Phone messages have prompt attention.

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We Have Returned

and are open for business. With new methods and instruments we expect to do still better work than in time past.

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I am offering specially low prices to family trade. You'll need liquor for cooking as well as drinking. We carry a complete stock and our prices are right.

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